

Poetry.

The Working Man.

The noblest men I know on earth
Are men whose hands are browned with toil;
Who, backed by no ancestral groves,
Hew down the wood and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder name
Than follows kings or warriors' fame.

The working men, whatever the task,
Who carve the stone or bear the load,
They bear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God;
And workmen are their drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet.

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain;
Who dig the mines, who build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main;
God bless them for their toiling hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

Mary Star's White Robes.

BY NELL CLIFFORD.

"A Birthday party! Mother says I may have one," cried Bessie Harcourt, with a pretty mixture of delight and apprehension, addressing a bevy of her schoolmates, as they stopped under the shade of some wide-spreading oaks in front of Mr. Harcourt's mansion, one afternoon on their way home from school.

"When, Bessie?" chorused a number of eager young voices.
"In a week from Thursday, when I shall be eleven years old. Come, girls, to the yard; I want to tell you something. No, I didn't mean you, Mary; I don't want you," rudely.
"Mary don't dress so well as the rest of you," bending her haughty little head and whispering to Maggie Kelsey an explanation, "and her mother is poor and has no work for a living."

"The children followed her with a respectful look, Mary, who shrank painfully back. The fair Bessie was almost as much of a queen in her small province as Victoria is in hers; for her word was law, for the most part, with her young associates. A residence of six months in New York gave her prestige among them; and besides, she was a natural leader. There is no gainsaying that the smaller folk are faithful imitators of the larger, and are possessed of the same spirit of pride and vanity. Though, when in the first stages of childhood, they may be democrats, asking no distinction of caste, yet, when more advanced in years and worldly wisdom, being apt scholars, they learn to be more aristocratic, and will treat it more insolently than their elders, because more frank and more apt."

"Say, girls," said Bessie, "you'll all come, won't you?"
"Yes,"
"Yes,"
"Yes,"
"Mother will give a splendid supper, candies and nuts, and raisins, and ice-cream and beautiful frosted cakes."
"But ain't you going to invite Mary?" asked Maggie Kelsey.
"Mother told me to be sure and invite you, so I suppose I'll have to; but I don't do it in such a way that she won't come, unless she is a downright rose."

"Mary is a good girl, and smart, too," murmured sweet-faced Gracie Lysle.
"I don't like her," said Bessie. "She is so proud of standing at the head of the class, and she lifted her up so high in her estimation because she carried off the first prize for good scholarship last year, the little upstart! I don't see what mother finds so attractive in her. Why, I am determined she shall not be my party. I have a plan to prevent her coming, and I wish you would help me carry it out."

"What is it? I am sure we will do what we can," said Maggie, Bessie's echo.
"Mary is a proud thing, and she won't be if she knows we are all going to dress alike, and in something he hasn't can't afford to buy. Suppose we all dress in white and wear flowers in our hair. It will be quite stylish, you know."

"I will," said Maggie.
"And I. Mother will get me a new dress," said Tina Ray.
"And I."
"And I."
Meanwhile, how did Mary take it? Positive to a fault, she felt the slight that had been put upon her in leaving out of the consultation, most keenly. She felt a great lump in her throat that she tried to swallow, but which wouldn't down at her bidding; and presently tears rushed out in spite of her efforts to restrain them, and Bessie and rest found her in this sorry condition, a little way outside the yard.

"What are you crying about?" asked Tina Ray, who knew the reason well enough but chose to appear innocent.
"I wouldn't cry for nothing. I was crying in a little tone of discontent and vexation that, to say the least, was exasperating."

"You have treated me very shabbily, take occasion to do so every chance you get."

"Well, I don't see how you can expect to be a great friend of yours, when your father and mother move in the first city, and are very rich," replied Bessie, and she was talking about it, if you take it to know so bad. "We are all going to wear flowers in our hair and white dresses, at my party, ain't we, girls?"

"Yes,"
"Yes,"
"Yes,"
"Yes,"
"And they'll be ashamed and won't be unless they can dress so, won't you, Mary?"
"Yes,"
"Yes,"
"Yes,"
"Mother told me to ask you, and I suppose you will come, too?"
"And I suppose I won't," bursting in fresh flood of weeping.
"Suppose you can stop at home, then, I am sure you are very hard to please,"
Bessie had mistrusted she had a mental listener, she would have been ashamed.

CONCLUSION ON MONDAY.

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

For the Transcript.
Bad—Why?

I notice in the report of the Legislative proceedings, that Mr. Mead, of Randolph, informed the House that the Committee, of which he was Chairman, were unanimously of the opinion that the Act proposed to be repealed was a bad one. Perhaps he told the House wherein it was bad, though no report of such enlightenment is given. With your leave, I propose to lend my mite to an effort to show why the Act authorizing the towns to establish central schools was a bad one. I will try not to be tedious.

1. It was a bad Act because it allowed the freemen of our towns to do what they pleased about providing means for a higher education for their children than our common schools furnish. To be sure, this wise Legislature can trust the people to vote or not to vote to furnish money to build railroads and various other matters, but it could not trust the people to vote to establish central schools. Mr. Mead and his co-committeemen have not sufficient confidence in the people to allow them to do as they have a mind to. Vermenters are not sufficiently enlightened to be trusted with educational matters. True, the time appointed by the Act in question for disposing of this matter is at the March meeting, when the members of the Legislature are at home and could employ their superior wisdom in preventing any serious mischief; but it is possible that they might be called to Montpellier in extra session.

2. The Act provided that the towns might, with a tax barely possible, furnish their children the means of the highest education below a collegiate. Of course they do not need any such education. If they can cipher, read, and write, what more is required. Can't they make just as good butter and cheese, and raise sheep just as high-bred without any education higher than our common schools afford?

3. The Act gave our poor boys and girls just as good an opportunity to be educated as the rich men's children. This is all wrong. Now, it costs anybody from \$300 to \$500 a year to leave home and attend school at our academies and seminaries. Of course it is almost beyond the reach of ordinary mortals. The repealed Act enabled towns to furnish their children just as good an opportunity for educating his children by paying moderately for tuition, what it costs his more fortunate neighbor several hundred dollars a year to send his children away to procure.

Of course it is all wrong to put everybody upon a level—wrong to give the poor man a chance to give his children more than a common school education. An Act that tends in such a direction should be repealed.

It just so is our boys and girls to educate them beyond "reedin, ritin, spellin and cipherin."

4. The Act was bad because many a boy who is now discouraged by the great expense attending a thorough education, if he could stay at home and help his father while fitting for college, might take it into his foolish head to go to college, and thus madly expend his sphere of influence.

Our colleges are running over with students now, and what a horrid thing it would be to see the brawny sons of our mountain farmers leaving their fathers' homes and betaking themselves to our universities! This would undoubtedly be the result, if central schools should be established.

Who has not known that even an occasional select school in a town has fired many a brave heart with a desire for a collegiate education?

And then our girls! Who wants to see them strutting around with scholastic airs? Well enough for those who can afford to make trifles of themselves by attending academies and female seminaries; but then, my! how preposterous!

5. The Act, if carried out generally, would injure our larger towns, which derive a considerable revenue from scholars sent to their institutions from the smaller towns.

I notice that nearly every member of the Committee of both Houses are from towns in which high schools or academies are located. Of course none of these honorable men could be influenced by motives so low and selfish!

Still it is easy to see that the establishment of central schools would or might have just such an effect. We are wont to build up our larger towns, even if we have to sacrifice important interests of our own.

6. The Act encouraged the much-to-be-dreaded home feeling. Now, when a boy or girl leaves his or her home to spend a few months in a large village, he is reluctant to return home again, except for a brief visit. He can't endure the dull old place. If home furnished the needed food for his intellectual cravings, he might become a poor, contented plodder, for whom villages and cities would have no attraction.

Bad law! Decidedly bad! How ridiculous for the boys and girls in our little mountain towns studying Latin, Greek, Geometry, Philosophy, and we do not know what, all at home! No wonder our legislative solons were horrified!

7. The Act tended to the injury of our common schools. Now, it is delightful to think how many branches of education are embraced in the "curriculum" of our district schools; what a glorious variety of age, acquirements, &c., and we all know that "variety is the spice of life."

If a central school should be established in a town, and the scholars given to understand that when they had made certain attainments they would be admitted to the privileges of the Higher school, it might stimulate the poor little brain to its peril, and lead to such a "hegira" from our common schools that not more than 15 or 20 recitations per day would be left in them, and teachers might have time for interesting exercises for the improvement of those engaged in the study of the elementary branches.

Of course, the idea of making the district school what it ought to be instead of embracing the primary, the academic, the collegiate, and everything else within its narrow limits—how absurd!

8. The Act would be the occasion of town quarrels. True, the people quarrel now, over the election of constables, selectmen, and even representatives and towns to build railroads; but then—ah, well—such an Act shall not be allowed to live.

These things have been said concerning the present Legislature of Vermont.

It has been proposed [mentally] that the next Council of Censors consider the propriety of proposing such a change of our Constitution that legislative powers be vested in the railroad corporations of the State. It is thought that those gentlemen constituting the officers—presidents, directors, &c.—of the roads, might be willing to assume the duties of our Legislature without compensation for their self-denying labors.

For one I should be opposed to any such project. It tickles our people to go to Montpellier a couple of years apiece, and they don't stand at all in the way. Our railroad men don't mind them; indeed, I think they rather like to have them meet with them. It is pleasant socially, at least.

O. G. WHEELER.

New York Senator.

In discussing the subject of a successor to Gov. Morgan in the United States Senate, one of our exchanges makes the following remarks respecting Gov. Griswold, which to us seem just and true, and we should be glad to have him in the Senate.

Mr. Griswold possesses qualifications for the Senate enjoyed by very few public men, perhaps in an equal degree by no other citizen of New York. His Congressional experience, added to his proved legislative capacity, his thorough familiarity with the questions which must form the leading subjects of legislation for years to come, his high-toned character and great personal influence make him as a man, eminently worthy to fill the exalted place of Senator from New York. And, if he had a single competitor with equal claims (we think he has not), the fact of the gallant fight he has just made, and the proud endorsement he has received from his native State, should, we think, weigh with the legislature in assigning to him this high duty.

No candidate or Governor ever received such a vote of confidence by the Republicans of the State, and is being elected out of the office by the 25,000 free votes cast for his opponent, after the struggle and sacrifice he made for the party and the country, should entitle him to his acknowledgment of public gratitude. When Mr. Griswold was nominated for Governor, we stated that our only regret was that we should lose his services in Congress, but if his defeat leads to his election to the Senate, we shall trace in it the cause of a great public blessing.

Special Notices.

Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain St. Albans, N. H., 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

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Boston, July, 1868. 236 1vrdaw

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From Rev. FRANCIS LORDELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for coughs, colds or sore throat, for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty. I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Fremont Street, and for sale by Druggists generally. 241-4

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"I have been troubled for years with a bad humor, sometimes out early and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating, I think, the eradication of the Salve."

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Boston Journal.

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Dr. Morrill is admitted by the best medical talent of the country to have no equal in the treatment of Female Complaints, and it is no unusual circumstance for physicians in regular practice to recommend patients to him for treatment when afflicted with diseases in his specialty.

Ladies will receive the most scientific attention, both medically and surgically, with private apartments during sickness, and with old and experienced nurses, if they wish.

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WOMAN.

FEMALES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and thus producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on a sudden, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or administer remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that is not true, justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent child-birth, it is far often caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The main cause that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When our excitement is gone, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impressions, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air, the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, left to her own resources, regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the genital organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and hips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall afterwards see, these emotions, when excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Protrusion and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany. Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU is more strength giving than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Tremor, Spasms, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Depleted state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMHOLD'S, take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMHOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 54 Broadway, N. Y.

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MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,
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E. S. GOODWIN, Esq., Agent Welden Spring Water.

DEAR SIR: I write to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the Welden Spring Water. I have been troubled with Disease of the Kidneys for many years. I have consulted some of the best physicians in the country and received no relief. Some months since I was recommended to try the Welden Spring Water. I had not taken it long before I was surprised to see how much good it had done me. Since then I always keep it in my room and seldom drink any other water, knowing eventually it will cure me. As I am anxious that others should be benefited by my experience, I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with the same disease.
Respectfully,
J. J. MAY.

[From Francis B. Dixon, Esq., Counselor at Law and Average Adjuster, Boston.]
17 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE,
Boston, October 3, 1868.
E. S. GOODWIN.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully comply with your request to give my candid opinion of the merits of the Welden Spring Water. For some years I have suffered much from Dyspepsia, and have exhausted patent medicines and the prescriptions of many physicians, I was advised to try the Welden Spring Water. I found by taking a glass of the water before meals it acts as a tonic and general regulator of the system, and enables me to eat any kind of food without inconvenience. The only evidence I can give of my appreciation of its virtues is a recommendation to every one suffering from Dyspepsia to try it.

Yours truly, FRANK B. DIXON.
QUINCY, MASS., Oct. 3, 1868.
E. S. GOODWIN, Esq.

DEAR SIR: My wife has used your Welden Spring Water, and has received great benefit from it. Before she used it she had a bad cough, and had bled from the stomach or lungs. The cough has entirely disappeared, and she is as well, or better, than she has been for ten years.

Very respectfully your old servant,
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United States Court, Dist of N.Y.,

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ZEBULEN HUNT & WM. J. MILLER.

The Honorable Samuel Nelson,

Judge.

THIS SUIT was brought for infringing the patents on a Shaking or Vibrating Ash Sifter, and the combination of a Sifting and Ash Pan in the hearth of a Cooking Stove, an injunction was granted restraining their use. Messrs. Hunt & Miller have now arranged for a license, and will hereafter manufacture and sell under a license from us. All other persons are cautioned against manufacturing, selling, or using Stoves with these improvements, as all infringements will be promptly prosecuted.
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LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

I HAVE now opened a new stock of the above named goods, to which I respectfully invite the notice of the Ladies of St. Albans and